The Allentown Democrat.

C. FRANK HAINES, Editor and Proprietor. UNITED WE STAND. TERMS.—$2 per Annum—if paid in advance $1.50.

NEW SERIES—VOL. XVI, NO. 14. ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1862. WHOLE NO. 1336.

Wholesale and Retail Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Mrs. E. J. Krauss,
No. 34 East Hamilton Street, a few doors below the German Reformed Church,
Allentown, Pa.,

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Allentown and vicinity and especially the country milliners, that she has just received a large supply of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods, selected with great care from the largest and most fashionable Importing houses in New York and Philadelphia. My husband having been in the importing business in the city of New York for the last 12 years, gives me facilities for purchasing goods at prices that defy competition. Persons in want of any articles in my line are respectfully invited to examine.

The following enumerated articles will compose a portion of my stock:

Uncut Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, Flowers,
Cut " Broche " Feathers,
Royal " Plain " Hoods,
Gros de Napies Trimming " Laces,
" " Afrikanes, Taffetta & satin do. Caps neff, [&c., &c.

My line of the above goods is the largest kept in this or any other country town, and sold as cheap as the same article can be bought in Philadelphia. I employ none but the best of Milliners, and I warrant all of my work as represented or no sale. I am anxious to satisfy the taste of all who may favor me with their patronage. Old Bonnets altered and made over.

N. B. I keep every article at wholesale that I wholesale for retail millinery. Country milliners will find that they can save money by examining stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere in the city.

E. J. KRAUSS.

Allentown, Sept. 17, 1862. —tf—

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE undersigned are receiving daily from New York and Philadelphia, Spring and Summer Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold. Best Merrimac Prints at 12½ cts. per yard, and all other goods in proportion. They would politely ask the public to come and examine their stock before making their purchases elsewhere. We feel confident that we can satisfy all who will please and give us a call. We would also mention that we have a large assortment of Fancy Dress Silks, which we will sell at 25 per cent. less than any other store in this town; and also a large assortment of other Goods suitable for the season, too numerous to mention.

GROCERIES,

A large stock of Groceries, such as Coffee, Molasses, Tea, Honey, Raisins, Cheese and all kinds of Spices, at the very lowest prices.

MACKEREL, MACKEREL.

No. 1 and 2 Mackerel by the Quarter, Half and Whole Barrel.

SALT, SALT, SALT.

Liverpool ground and Ashton Salt by the sack and by the Bushel.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Floor and Stair Carpets and Floor and Table Oil Cloths, which we will sell at the very lowest prices.

QUEENSWARE.

A large assortment of Queensware by the set and by the piece at the very lowest prices.

County Produce.

All kinds of County Produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market prices, by the subscribers, next door to the 'Eagle Hotel,' No. 5 West Hamilton street.

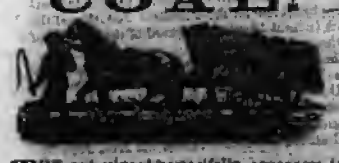
RENINGER & SHIMER.

Aaron G. Reninger, Edward S. Shimer.
Allentown, April 9. —tf—

WAR OR NO WAR!

THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE

COAL!



THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Allentown and the surrounding country, that he has just established a new

COAL YARD

at the Lehigh, in Allentown, near the Gas Pipe Factory, on the premises formerly occupied by Eckman, Haines & Co., and that he is prepared to fill all orders, for household or manufacturing purposes, at the very lowest prices. His stock consists of all sizes, from the best and most approved Mines, and being kept under roof is always dry, and entirely free from slate and other impurities. Consumers will at once see that this is an advantage offered by no other dealer in the place. Full weight guaranteed. Coal delivered to all parts of the town.

Being a new beginner, he hopes by keeping an excellent article on hand and fair dealing, to secure a share of public patronage. Orders left at the Allen House will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES M. MERTZ.

Allentown, Sept. 17. —3m—

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh county.—In the matter of the account of Jonathan Dewald, assignee of Paul Schlegel.

And now August 6th, 1862, on motion of Messrs. Marx & Runk, the Court appoint Henry A. Bigler, Esq., auditor to audit and restate the account and make distribution according to law.

From the Records,
Test—James Lichty, Proth.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 2nd of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his office in Hamilton street, near the Court House, in Allentown, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

HENRY A. BIGLER, Auditor.

September 10. —4w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE have concluded arrangements and introduced Machinery into one of our [illegible] Factories, at the old Saw Mill in this place, and are therefore again prepared for Carding, Spinning and Dyeing. Wool and manufacturing Sattinetts, Linsey and Yarns, for our Country customers. We shall be able to accommodate them as usual and without interruption, and guarantee first class work at reasonable prices. Wool left with any of our agents will be promptly forwarded and the Goods returned with usual despatch. Very Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS DOSTER'S SONS.

AGENTS.

George Shimer, Easton, Pa.
William Beisel, Nazareth.
William G. Beck, Newburgh.
Kohler & Hermann, Hecktown.
Reninger & Shimer, Allentown.
J. & P. Gross, Schoenersville.
David Peter, Washington.
J. M. Keacman, Pleasant Hill.
W. & J. Reninger, Slatington, Pa.
Tilghman Acker, New Mahoning.
Z. H. Long.
Thomas Kemerer.
Reuben Heilig, Leslie.
Orlo A. Atlantic, Gnaden[illegible]

SPRING, SUMMER.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Hats for walking, riding, driving;
Hats dull faces look alive in;
Hats for youths, light, airy, dashing;
Hats for men of taste and fashion;
Hats for business bright and jolly;
Hats for faces melancholy;
Hats for figures broad and lanky;
Hats for straight hair or for curly;
Hats for traveling, shooting, sailing;
Hats rain proof in storms unfailing;
Hats for spring, twelve styles together;
Hats for every kind of weather;
Hats of silk, felt, straw and beaver;
Hats that always wear forever;
Hats for spa's and watering places;
Hats of styles to wear in traces;
Hats with which a room to enter;
Hats for scenes of wild adventure;
Hats of many shapes uncommon;
Hats admired by every woman;
Hats to stand all kinds of mauling;
Hats distinct for every calling;
Hats light, pliable, elastic;
Hats low flexible and plastic
Hats of quiet styles for pastor;
Hats round-crowned—your leaving custom
Hats to suit each race and nation;
Hats ventilated for ventilation;
Hats for young men and for children
Hats of beauty quite bewildering;
Hats that boys and Misses sigh for;
Hats, in fact, that ladies cry for;
Hats for soldiers, hats for sailors;
Hats that grace the work of labor;
Hats at THREE, FOUR AND FIVE DOLLARS;
Fit for gentlemen and scholars.

AT SAM. D. ANEWALT'S Great Hat Emporium, No. 25 West Hamilton street, Allentown.—Straw Goods in all their variety.—Ladies' Shakers, Ladies' Bloomers, Children's Plats, Children's Plain and Fancy Hats, Boys Hats and Caps, Traveling and Sporting Caps and soft Hats; the assortments embrace a greater variety of styles than has ever yet attempted in this branch of the business in Allentown.

Particular attention given to the Wholesale trade. Merchants will do well by giving me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I can sell them goods at City jobbing prices.

S. D. ANEWALT.

Allentown, April 23. —tf

Wholesale and Retail Millinery and Fancy Store

IN ALLENTOWN.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Allentown and vicinity, that she has just returned from New York with a choice and well selected stock of Spring Millinery and

STRAW GOODS,

of the newest patterns and styles. Also a large variety of fancy Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, French and American Flowers, Black and White Silk Laces and Blonds, and a large variety of Ladies Fancy Goods, all of which are offered at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Country Milliners and Store keepers will be supplied with the newest styles and most fashionable goods the market affords at the lowest city prices at No. 34 East Hamilton street, a few doors below the German Reformed Church, in the Borough of Allentown.

Mrs. Krauss has engaged a lady of great experience in the Millinery business from the city of New York, and is prepared to make up Bonnets in the most fashionable city styles. All kinds of repairing done at the lowest prices. She trusts by strict attention to business she will merit a share of the public patronage.

MRS. E. J. KRAUSS.

Allentown, April 2. —1y

LAWALL & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE,

No. 21, West Hamilton Street, Allentown,
(Nearly opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall.)

HAVING formed ourselves into a copartnership in the Drug business, we feel sure that by strict and fair attention to business, and, believing that in medicines quality is of the first importance, we give full satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage. Being both of us graduates of schools of Pharmacy, we can safely assure families of the purity of our medicines, all of which we prepare according to the United States Pharmacopœia.

Besides Drugs and Chemicals we sell all the popular Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Hair Oils, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fluid, Alcohol, Camphene, Coal Oil of the best quality, Coal Oil Lamps, (Fluid and Oil Lamps altered to burn Coal Oil,) Matches, Stove Blacking, Sweet Oil, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., &c. Particular attention given to furnishing Physicians orders.

Country merchants are respectfully invited to give us a trial before buying in the city. Having made arrangements with manufacturers and importers we think we can make it an inducement for them to buy of us.

PECTORAL SYRUP—An elegant and efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and for relieving Consumption; Price 25 cents per bottle.

HEADACHE—Persons suffering from Neuralgic pains or nervous headache will find instant relief in using our Cephalic Elixir; Price 25 Cts. per bottle.

THE FAMILY HAIR WASH—For cleaning the Scalp, removing Dandruff, &c., 12½ Cts. a package.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, warranted to grow.

Photographic Chemicals always on hand.

Dentists will always find at our establishment a stock of porcelain teeth of the most improved manufacture.

E. D. LAWALL. D. J. MARTIN.

March 5. —3m

Notice.

Rachel P. Seider, by her next friend Henry Schgurman, vs. Francis Seider.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh county, No. 1, April Term, 1862.

To Francis Seider, the above named respondent. Please notice that the court have granted a rule in this case to show cause why a Divorce a vincula matrimonii should not be granted.—Returnable on Monday the 3rd day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CHARLES B. HAINTZ, Sheriff.

September 3. —4w

Postponement of the Fair.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, held on the 20th day of September, 1862, at the Allen House, in the Borough of Allentown, it was resolved, that whereas on account of the present trouble in which our country is involved, the proceeds of the fair would perhaps be insufficient to liquidate the expenses of holding a fair and pay the premiums offered, and would run the society considerable in debt, and that therefore the fair should be adjourned for this year. By order of

O. L. SCHERIBER, Pres't.

Sept. 24. —3t

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of the South Whitehall School District are requested to meet on Saturday the 4th day of October next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at Wenner's School House, in said Township, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Institute. By order of the Board of Directors.

[illegible] Secretary.

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, I, C. B. HAINTZ, Sheriff of the county of Lehigh, do hereby give public notice to the electors of the aforesaid county, that an election will be held on the second Tuesday in October next, (which will be the 14th day of said month,) for the purpose of choosing by ballot

One Person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One Person for Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One Person for President Judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Lehigh and Northampton.

One Person to represent the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Lehigh and Montgomery, in the Congress of the United States.

Two Persons to represent the district composed of the counties of Lehigh and Carbon in the Legislature of Pennsylvania;

One Person for Sheriff of the county of Lehigh;

One Person for Recorder of Deeds of the county of Lehigh;

One Person for Commissioner of the county of Lehigh;

One Person for District Attorney of the county of Lehigh;

One Person for Director of the Poor of the county of Lehigh;

One Person for Auditor of the county of Lehigh;

One person for Deputy Surveyor of the county of Lehigh;

Two Persons for Trustees of the Academy in Allentown.

The electors of the county of Lehigh aforesaid, on the said second Tuesday of October next, will meet at the several districts composed of the boroughs and the several townships following, to wit:

The electors of First Ward, in the borough of Allentown, will hold their election at the house of Joseph Rex.

The electors of Second Ward, in the borough of Allentown, at the house of Daniel Fatzinger.

The electors of Third Ward, in the borough of Allentown, at the house of Jonathan Borrell.

The electors of Fourth Ward, in the borough of Allentown, at the house of Tilghman S. Fredrick.

The electors of Fifth Ward, in the borough of Allentown, at the house of Samuel Meyer.

The electors of Salisbury township, at the house of John Yost, in said township.

The electors of Emaus, at the house of D. S. Rabn, in Emaus.

The electors of South Whitehall district, at the house of Josiah Strauss, in said township.

The electors of Hanover township, at the house of Charles Ritter, in Rittersville, in said township.

The electors of the newly formed election district at the house of John Greenawald, in Hockendauqua, said new election district being composed of so much of the townships of North Whitehall and South Whitehall, in the county of Lehigh, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly passed the first day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and embraced within the following boundaries, to wit: Adline commencing at the north eastern corner of the present boundaries of the borough of Allentown, at the river Lehigh; then following said borough line to a wooden bridge over the Jordan creek near the Allentown Iron Works; thence following the public road leading from said bridge to Roth's tavern, thence along the public road to Dechler's Mill, thence along the public road leading to Catasauqua, to the north end of the stone bridge across the Jordan creek at J. Newhard's, thence in a straight line to Kohler's Mill, thence following the public road to Siegfried's bridge, thence to the shore of the Lehigh River and thence along the shore of the Lehigh River to the place of beginning.

The electors of Upper Macungie township, at the house of James Witt, in said township.

The electors of Catasauqua, at the house of Wm. Laubach, in said borough.

The electors of Weisenburg township, at the house of Jonas Ettinger, in said township.

The electors of Heidelberg township, at the house of Peter Miller, in said township.

The electors of Washington township, at the house of David Peter, in said township.

The electors of North Whitehall district, at the house of David H. Kline, in said township.

The electors of Lowhill township, at the house of Jacob Zimmerman, in said township.

The electors of Upper Macungie township, at the house of Correll & Bittner, in Fogelsville.

The electors of Lower Macungie township, at the house of Alfred Romig, in New Texas, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Millerstown, at the house of David Gross, in said borough.

The electors of Upper Milford township, at the house of George Beck, in Shimersville.

The electors of Lower Milford township, at the house of George Netts, in said township.

The electors of Lynn township, at the house of David Heller, in said township.

The General Election in the said several districts to be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every Person except Justices of the Peace, Militia and Borough Officers, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, of the United States, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no other officer of such election shall be eligible to be voted for.

The return Judges to meet at the Court House in the borough of Allentown, on Friday, the 17th day of October, then and there to perform the things required of them by law.

CHARLES B. HAINTZ, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sheriff's Office, Allentown, Sept. 17, 1862. —4t

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without surgical operation, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.—This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586. —1y

Allentown Seminary.

Male & Female Boarding School,
Rev. W. H. Horton, A. M., Principal.

The advantages offered by this Institution commend it to all those desiring a good and cheap education. The Summer Session will open on Monday May 5th. For Catalogues or information apply to the Principal.

April 9. —1y

W. L. MARX. C. H. RUNK.

MARX & RUNK,

Attorneys
AND
Counsellors at Law,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

☞ Collections and other legal business attended to in Lehigh, Northampton, Carbon, Berks, Bucks and other Counties.

December 4. —tf—

JACOB S. DILLINGER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office corner of E. Hamilton St. and Law Alley,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

May be consulted in the English and German languages.

April 9. —tf

EDWIN ALBRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
At the office of Hon. John D. Stiles,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

April 9. —tf

ELISHA FORREST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
No. 8 East Hamilton street, Allentown,

☞ Can be Consulted in English and German

June 18, 1859

Adam Woolever,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH CO., PA.,

WILL attend to the collection of claims in Lehigh and adjoining counties.

Allentown, August 3, 1859. 1y

T. B. METZGER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 10 East Hamilton Street, opposite the Court House, Allentown, Pa.

Will attend to the collection of claims, in this and adjoining counties.

July 30, 1862. —tf

J. H. Struthers. S. K. Sites.

Struthers & Sites,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FIRST DOOR BELOW LEITZ'S HOTEL
MAUCH CHUNK, CARBON CO., PA.

August 10 —tf

FREDERICK SCHMIDT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

South East Corner of 7th and E Streets,
Washington, District of Columbia,
(Formerly Professor in Lafayette College.)

Will attend to claims of Widows, &c., for back pay to pensions for the present war, and practice before the departments as well as before the Courts of the District.

September 11. —tf

DR. THEODORE C. YEAGER,

FORMERLY a private office student of Dr. C. L. Martin, and graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, announces to the citizens of Allentown and vicinity that he has opened an office at No. 62 East Hamilton street, directly opposite Lewis Smith & Co's Drug Store, where he is ready by day or by night to render his professional services to all afflicted.

April, 25 —tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. EUGENE MARTIN, a student of the Philadelphia Dental College, begs leave to inform the citizens of Allentown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of Dentistry in all its branches at the residence of his father, Dr. Tilghman H. Martin, south west corner of Centre Square, Allentown.

Teeth, from single teeth to full sets inserted on Gold, Silver and Vulcanized plates.

Plugging, cleansing and extracting teeth carefully and promptly done.

By prompt attention to his profession and liberal charges he hopes to meet a share of public patronage. [June 18. —3m

Drs. Barnes & Jacoby,

Dentists,
Allentown, Pa.

PRICES of Mechanical work reduced 10 and 20 per cent. Office at Dr. Barnes old stand, opposite L. Schmidt & Co's. Drug Store.

J. P. BARNES. D. F. JACOBY.

DENTISTRY.

GULDIN & GREASEMER,

No. 46 East Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.,
One Door below H. Guth & Co's. Store.

GULDIN & GREASEMER would respectfully inform the public that they have opened an office at No. 46 East Hamilton St., one door below H. Guth & Co's. Store, and that they are now prepared to attend to all who may require their services in anything that pertains to the profession of Dentistry. They both have had long experience in the business, and think they can render full and entire satisfaction to all who may require their services.

Teeth extracted with perfect safety, skillfulness and care.

Persons of limited means will find it to their advantage to call, as deductions will be made in their favor.

☞ Would call particular attention to the fact that they are now prepared to do Improved Gum Work.

C. H. GULDIN. A. GREASEMER.

July 30. —1y

B. J. ABELE

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Allentown, Pa.,
Office with E. Forrest, Attorney at Law, Hamilton St., below Sixth, South Side.

Particular attention given to the collection of accounts. [May 21. —tf

F. WOLFERTZ,

Corner of Hamilton and Sixth St., Allentown,
(Late Allentown Post Office.)
MANUFACTURER OF

CUTLERY.

ALWAYS on hand a large assortment of Pocket Cutlery, Fancy Hardware, Razors of the best makes, Razor Strops and Hones, French Cook Knives, best Cast Steel Shears and Scissors &c. Cutlery of every description will be ground and repaired in the best style. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. —1m

July 16.

A Full Regiment

—FROM—
LEHIGH COUNTY.

Avoid the Draft!

COME TO THE RESCUE
—OF—
OUR COUNTRY.

Gen. Geo. Fry,

HAS received permission from the Governor of Pennsylvania to RAISE A REGIMENT of volunteers from Lehigh County, to serve for NINE MONTHS. All volunteers will be credited to their respective wards, boroughs and townships of the County and will reduce the draft.

THE COUNTY BOUNTY,

$100,

WILL BE ALLOWED TO ALL VOLUNTEERS ENLISTING.

All companies desirous of being connected with this Regiment are requested to report at the office of the undersigned at the Allen House, Allentown, Pa.

GEN. GEORGE FRY.

Allentown, Sept. 10.

Victory, Victory, Vicorty.

VICTORY attends our Armies in all parts of the country. The rebellion is being rapidly crushed out, and ere long peace will reign throughout the entire land. But the greatest victory yet won since the war commenced, has been won by Messrs. Hodge & Jones, (No. 9 East Hamilton Street,) over all opposition in the Dry Goods and Grocery business.

They have great Bargains in Fancy Silks, Dress Goods, Calicoes, Carpets, Molasses, &c.

They are selling Fancy Silks at cost and under costs.

Silks that are worth 62½ for 37½ cts.
Silks that are worth 75 for 50 cts.
Silks that are worth $100 for 75 cts.
Silks that are worth $1.43 for $1.00.
Silks that are worth $1.87½ for $1.25.

CALICO.

They are selling splendid Calicoes for 10 cents per yard. Their neighbors are selling the same at 12½ cents.

DRESS GOODS.

The largest stock of Dress Goods this side of New York and Philadelphia, at city prices, such as

Plaid Mozambique, Plain Mozambique, Striped Mozambique, Silk Lustre, Spring De Laines, Challi, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

They always have a large assortment of all kinds of Mourning Goods, such as

Black Bombazine, Black Wool Delain, Crape De Spang, Persian Cloth, Black Coburg, Black Alootes, &c.

MUSLINS.

All kinds of Sheeting and Pillow Casing, Shirting Muslin very cheap.

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Particular attention is paid to the selection of Goods for Mens and Boys' Wear. Large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades on hand which will be sold cheap.

CLOTH CAPES FOR SPRING.

A large stock of Cloth Capes of an entire new style.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

Fine Wool Ingrain Carpets for 70 cts., worth $1.00, Wool, Cotton and Home-made Carpets.
Floor Oil Cloths of all widths,
Table Oil Cloths.
Stair Oil Cloths.

CHEAP GROCERIES.

The best eating molasses 12½ cents per quart, all kinds of baking molasses. A very good baking molasses at 8 cents per quart.

SUGAR.

Pure White Sugar at 11 cts. per pound
Good Brown " " " "

MACKEREL,

In whole, half and quarter barrels.

☞ Don't forget the place, No. 9 East Hamilton street, three doors below the Allen House.

J. T. HODGE. W. L. JONES.

April 9. —tf

Cheap Furniture.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHAIRS, AND Furniture, Looking Glasses, &c., cheap—George D. Smith having completed his large four-story iron-front store, at No. 623 North SECOND Street, below Coates Street, Philadelphia, will keep an extensive assortment of Furniture for sale, such as Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, Bureaus, Stands, and Looking Glasses. Also, Sofas, Stuffed-seat Chairs, Mahogany and Walnut, which he invites his friends to come and examine for themselves. No charge for looking, if you do not buy.

Do not forget No. 623 North Second St.,

GEORGE D. SMITH.

September 24. —6t

1862 FIRST 1862

GREAT ARRIVAL OF
Spring Goods
AT
FRANKLIN KNAUSS'
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,
No. 35 East Hamilton St., Allentown.

THE undersigned having just returned from the cities with a large and extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

AND

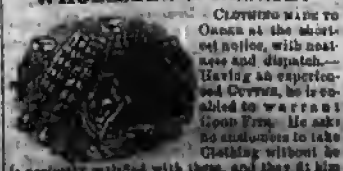
SEASONABLE GOODS,

is now prepared to offer BETTER INDUCEMENTS to the people of Lehigh County than any other Clothing Establishment this side of New York. Competition he solicits! Competition he defies! His Motto,

"Large Sales and Small Profits!"

He is prepared to sell Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Clothing, at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL!



CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch.—Having an experienced Cutter, he is enabled to warrant Good Fits. He asks no customers to take Clothing without he is perfectly satisfied with them, and they it him satisfactorily. He charges nothing for exhibiting his Goods. Call before purchasing elsewhere. NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, HOSIERY, COTTON, KID GLOVES, &c., in large quantities. This is just the place to get your money's worth.

☞ Remember the place—the old stand of Charles Kuck.

FRANKLIN KNAUSS.

March 26. —tf

Proclamation of the President.

SLAVES OF REBELS PROCLAIMED FREE.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid, subject to the free acceptance or rejection of all the Slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in Rebellion against the United States and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits, and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States or parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in Rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in Rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figure following:—

"*Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be observed as such:

"Article.—All officers or persons in the military or naval services of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces of their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who they have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of violation of this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

"Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also to the Ninth and Tenth Sections of an Act entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels and for other purposes." Approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:—

"Section 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in Rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and capture from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Section 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming the said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present Rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto."

No person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatsoever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service. And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the acts and sections above recited.

And the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the Rebellion, shall upon the restoration of the Constitutional relation between the United States and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of the law from hindering this service, and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection;

Now, therefore, be it ordered,

First—That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commissions.

Second—That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter, during the rebellion, shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 20.]

In the proceedings of the Confederate House of Representatives, for the 17th inst., the newspapers report the following observations of a member:

"Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, was in favor of an early opportunity to discuss the bill [for authorizing a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.] If Congress should fail to pass such a law, circumstances might arise in which the President might be compelled to *suspend the writ* WITHOUT AUTHORITY."

Hitherto, for two centuries past, it has been regarded as matter of grave debate, whether habeas corpus ought to be suspended under the most exigent circumstances, even with the consent of the people through their representatives. In the immediate presence of an invader and under the influence of the peculiar circumstances attending our present war for opinion, special authority has been given the President by the people to suspend the writ of habeas corpus for good cause in special localities. But the old adage seems to be verified "if you yield an inch they will take an ell;" and the remark of this member of the house forcibly reminds us of the truth of the maxim, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Who this member is who thus informs the country that the President will suspend habeas corpus without leave of the people, we do not know. He is said to have been once a federal secretary for a short time in government now foreign to this country.

He must be a person having little of the blood of the Anglo-Saxon race in his veins, and strangely ignorant of its political history from the days of John Hampden down. What is the writ of habeas corpus? It is simply a writ by which a citizen who is arrested and imprisoned by the hand of power may learn what offence is charged against him, and may be discharged, if unjustly detained, by a court of justice. It is the embodiment and very life of civil liberty. If power may arrest and justice may not liberate in case of innocence, there is no liberty, nor shadow of it. It is a question—a most grave question—whether authority to suspend this writ should be given to the Executive under any circumstances. That has been a matter of debate for two centuries; and until the Lincoln government cut the discussion short by military arrests and reckless defiances of the civil power, the negatives of the question seemed to preponderate. The subservient federal Congress granted the power to suspend the writ, and the confederate Congress, as usual, copied faithfully the example of its prototype. They authorized a suspension of the writ during a period now about to expire.

Dangerous and most unfortunate concession! It is now announced that the writ will be suspended "without authority!" Whither are we drifting? Is there such a thing as constitutional liberty remaining to us? Is our struggle for civil liberty a mockery and sham? Is that "eternal vigilance" necessary to its preservation no longer an attribute of the representatives of the people? Have the sentinels upon the watch towers of liberty gone over to power, and become the instruments of destroying what they were delegated to guard?

To the Young Men.

In selecting their party position, it would be well for young men at this time to weigh well which side to take; to reflect seriously on the step about to be made. Straight-forward candor and ingenuousness are common attributes of youth, and it is much to be regretted that these high-toned qualities are soon removed by contact with a world filled with vice and immorality. The youth of the country should avoid everything that tends to tarnish true nobility of soul and warp all the finer feelings of human nature. If there is a bare suspicion that one political party in this land is afraid to openly avow its motives, its real principles, opinions and aims, however well they may coincide with the doctrines of that party, they ought studiously and carefully to avoid any connection themselves with it. For, although in the outset all infair and open as sunshine, yet the association and connection that necessarily attends all partymen will soon surround them with a dense cloud of corruption, and imperceptibly, gradually they will glide into the practices of the mass of their party. They will advocate one set of opinions for the public, another for the closet; they will profess one object of pursuit, while in truth they are aiming at another, and perhaps entirely opposite object. They will be doomed to go through life wearing a mask, sentenced like galley-slaves ever to look one way and row another.

Such is a faint outline of the inevitable consequences attending a Union with an Abolition faction. The old Federal party distrusted the capacity of the mass of the people for self-government.—They openly avowed that distrust and were defeated; profiting by sad experience they then changed their name, and have, under a new name, ever since studiously concealed in public this abiding distrust, but have never failed to act upon it at the polls.

Our government which they hypocritically profess to think too strong, they are now struggling to invest with the additional and tremendous powers of consolidation. They desire to wipe out State lines and make this Confederation of States one vast despotic empire, doubtless under the rule of their *par excellence* party, which is Republican-Abolitionist, and their sole and only aim is the perpetuity of power. Does it need any argument to convince any one of this fact?

A Democrat on the other hand, is a politician who believes that mankind at large may be safely trusted with self-government, and confides in the virtue and intelligence of his fellow-men. He thinks that, taking mankind in the mass, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, there is more of good sense than of folly among them. He is not afraid that the poor will plunder from the rich, because he knows the large majority of them have too much honesty to do so, and too much good sense not to know that those who ask for a division of the property to-day, would be clamorous for a re-division to-morrow. "*Sauve cuique Tributo*" is at once his motto, and the best definition of his principles.—Hence he opposes all exclusive privileges and all arrogant and unlawful attempts to subvert the Constitution and laws of the land by any one, no matter who. He never disguises or conceals his opinions or objects, for he knows that they are popular, and that the best way to make converts to his party is to openly profess them. With nothing to conceal he walks forth among his fellow men erect in the image of his maker, feeling proudly conscious that he is "*an honest man—the noblest work of God.*"

Young men! a very little reflection must satisfy you that the distinctions we have drawn are just—which life you will lead, the Republican Abolitionist or the Democratic?

The Public Debt.

The Republican papers are endeavoring to make their readers believe that our public debt is only about $300,000,000. The annual interest on this